

A champion brave, alert and strong....To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

[No. 151.]

gone to force an opening.

The Daily Union Vedette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1864.

VICTORY OF SHERMAN.

The gallant and heroic Sherman announces as a "Christmas gift" to his Excellency President Lincoln, the capture of Savannah, with 150 guns, 3 steamers, 13 locomotives, 33,000 bales of cotton, a large quantity of ammunition and Confederate stores, and 800 prisoners.

After a long and perilous march he has arrived at the coast with his brave army, and accomplished the object of his mission. Every loyal heart throughout our land should send a shout to Almighty God for the triumphant victory achieved by Sherman.

There has hardly been any one victory attained during this war, which should call forth the heartfelt thanks of this Nation, like the one telegraphed by Sherman. It exhibits clearly that whatever he undertakes he will accomplish; that he is one of the greatest generals living, and that ere he makes his final halt, Charleston will meet the same fate as Savannah.

Let every flag of our Union float to the breeze, let our cannon bellow shouted salutes, and let every man, woman and child who love their country, send up their huzzas in honor of Sherman and his noble veterans.

Information Much Needed.

We are requested by the Provost Marshal of Salt Lake to call attention to the following clause of the act of Congress, "for calling out and enrolling the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3d, 1863.

The number of persons in this Territory who perambulate the country, arrayed in some part of the garb of U. S. soldiers, is getting to be a decided nuisance. The fact is, so common has it become that it is almost impossible to tell a civilian from a soldier, so far as costume is concerned. This fact alone is a source of no little trouble all around. Offences are sometimes committed, and the only clue to the perpetrator is that he had on "soldiers' clothes." Not unfrequently enlisted men have been wrongfully accused, certainly suspected of offences committed by civilians. On the other hand, offences committed by soldiers are sometimes shifted to civilians by the allegation that the latter wore soldiers' clothes. A still greater evil has grown up under this system of civilians buying or wearing the habiliments of soldiers. Bad men are induced to rob their fellows of overcoats, pants, arms and blankets, belonging to the government, and dispose of them to civilians for a tithe of their real value. These have grown to be evils which must be stopped. The law is clear and explicit, prohibiting a civilian from purchasing from a soldier any "arms, clothes, military outfits or accoutrements," and possession of them is prima evidence of such sale, pledge, barter, etc.

For more general information we print below the 23d section of the Act of '63, prohibiting the sale or purchase of Government arms, clothing, etc:

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That the clothes, arms, military outfits, and accoutrements furnished by the United States to any soldier, shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned or given away; and no person not a soldier, or duly authorized officer of the United States, who has possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements furnished as aforesaid, and which have been the subject of any such sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, shall have any right, title, or interest therein; but the same may be seized and taken wherever found by any officer of the United States, civil or military, and shall thereupon be delivered to any quartermaster, or other officer authorized to receive the same; and the possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements, by any person not a soldier or officer of the United States, shall be prima facie evidence of such sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, as aforesaid.

All citizens are warned that the law will be strictly enforced.

In addition to the declaration that no civilian can attain any title to soldiers' arms and clothing, and will be compelled to deliver them up on demand, the laws of the United States make such purchase a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

HUFFMAN, who has been managing the Metropolitan Theater in San Francisco, Cal., has absconded, leaving those to whom he is in debt to wonder at his strange actions. We know of a certain showman that is prowling about the streets of S. L. City that could truthfully travel in his company.

THEY are going to organize a mock Legislature at Dayton, Cal., so says the Virginia Union. Wonder if the Utah Legislature is not trying to follow suit?

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Baltimore, Dec. 25th.

An Associated Press letter from Fortress Monroe the 24th, says: The mail steamer Thomas Collier has just arrived. A telegraph operator named Baker, belonging to one of the chief offices in Richmond, escaped night before last, having eluded the vigilance of the rebel pickets, and made his way successfully into our lines yesterday. He was subjected to a severe examination by Grant, and stated that intelligence of the fall of Savannah and the capture of the entire force, numbering 13,000, commanded by Hardee, had reached Richmond a few hours before he made his escape. There was a report prevailing at the same time that Fort Fisher, commanding the entrance to Wilmington, had also fallen, through a combined attack by Butler and Porter's forces, but could not be traced to any reliable source.

New York, Dec. 25th.

The Herald's Bahama correspondent of the 19th says: 15 steamers are in Nassau awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade of Charleston and Wilmington.

Gen. Hook's rebel division has left its position in front of the army of the James, and is supposed to have gone to assist in the defence of Wilmington.

The Richmond Despatch of the 22d says: A division of Union infantry, under Palmer, has occupied Bower Hill, eight miles east of Portsmouth, Va., for the purpose, it is supposed, of operating against Weldon.

Custer, of Sheridan's cavalry, last Tuesday, made an attack on the rebel cavalry under Rosser, nine miles north of Harrisonburg.

The Richmond Examiner of the 23d says: Sheridan's infantry has come up the valley to a point between Harrisonburg and Newmarket. The advance is supposed to be intended as a diversion in favor of the cavalry movement on this side of the mountain. Early has marched out to meet him with a mounted force, which has crossed the mountain and is four thousand strong. They were yesterday in Madison county.

The Herald's special of the 24th, says Richmond papers of the 24th contain official dispatches from Wilmington, Friday, p. m. At that time twenty-six Union vessels re-appeared off that place. No attempt has been made to land troops or attack the forts in consequence of the storm.

Rebel papers also contain the rumor that Charleston and probably Savannah have been evacuated.

Washington, Dec. 25th—7 p. m.

A dispatch read this evening by the President, from Sherman, dated, Savannah, Dec. 22d, announces his occupation of the City, and capture of 150 guns, plenty of ammunition and about 25,000 bales of cotton. No other particulars given.

Official dispatches from Grant, dated 22d—7 p. m., states that Savannah was occupied by Sherman on the morning of the 21st, and that on the preceding afternoon and night Hardee escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery, blowing up the iron-clads and navy yard. He enumerates as captured, 800 prisoners, 150 guns, thirteen locomotives in good order, 190 cars, a large lot of ammunition and materials of war, three steamers and 33,000 bales of cotton. No mention is made of the present position of Hardee's force, which is estimated at about 15,000. The dispatch of Sherman is as follows:

Savannah, Dec. 22d.

To his Excellency, President Lincoln: I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the City of Savannah with 150 heavy guns, plenty of ammunition, and about 25,000 bales of cotton.

(Signed) SHERMAN.

Gen. Foster, says: I opened communication with the City of Savannah with my steamers to-day, taking up all the torpedoes we could see and passing safely over others. Arrangements are made to clear the channel of all obstructions.

The dispatch of Gen. Bragg, as published in the Richmond papers, is as follows:

Wilmington, Dec. 23d.

Twenty-six vessels of the Federal fleet re-appeared this morning. There has been no change since last dispatch. This is latest intelligence received from that expedition. (Signed) STANTON.

Louisville, Dec. 24th.

Lyon's forces, estimated at 2 or 3,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery, struck the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Elizabethtown, destroyed a few unimportant spans of the bridge over Bacon creek, a small stream, then turned north and is now threatening an important trestle work at Muldrough's Mill. "Langrange's brigade, of McCook's division, is close upon Lyon's rear. Our military authorities are prepared to give Lyon a warm reception.

Yesterday evening the steamer Morning Star, bound upward from Evansville to Louisville, put into Louisville and was boarded by about fifty guerrillas, who robbed the passengers of about \$3,000, killed two discharged soldiers and compelled the captain to transport them to Cloverport, where they released the boat.

Boston, Dec. 25th.

The wife, son and daughter of the rebel Gen. Preston, of Kentucky, came as prisoners in the Africa. Orders from the War Department refused them permission to land; also declined their request to leave by railroad for Cincinnati. They remain on board the steamer to be carried whence they came.

New York, Dec. 26th.

The Tribune's special from the army of the Shenandoah of the 22d says: Custer's division, after four days absence, returned to-day from a reconnaissance to Hay Spring, nine miles from Harrisonburg. On Thursday morning Rosser's cavalry attempted to surprise Custer's camp, dashing in disguised in Union uniforms, which for a time produced much confusion and prevented our men from distinguishing the friend from the foe; they captured fifty of the N. H. cavalry, but were soon overpowered and they were re-captured with the exception of three men and Lieut. Col. Hutchings. Rhodes' old division of infantry was advancing to the attack, and Custer, having accomplished the object of his expedition, fell back, Rosser refusing to follow. The enemy left fifteen dead and many wounded behind. Our loss was two killed and twenty-five wounded.

The World's special says: Official information from Nashville states Hood's losses from the 13th to the 22d of this month were, killed 2,650, wounded 9,720, prisoners, exclusive of the wounded, 5,870, with the wounded the prisoners amount to about 13,000; forty-nine guns were captured from the infantry and eight from the cavalry.

Miscellaneous Items.

The English government has given £500 to the maiden sister of the late Dr. Edward Vogel, who was murdered in Central Africa, while traveling for the foreign office, giving his services gratuitously.

Col. Strong has assessed one thousand dollars upon six leading rebels in Platte county, in reclamation of that amount plundered from a store by bushwhackers.

A portion of the Orphan Asylum at Vancouver, was burned on the 28th of November, and two little children lost their lives in the flames.

Wells, Fargo & Co. shipped from Carson city recently, two bars of bullion weighing 775 pounds and valued at \$15,068 74.

A TEAMSTER was stopped on the road between Austin and Amador, a few days since, by two highwaymen, but he having no money, they left him with a blessing.

THE late aggregate mercantile failures in the city of Rio Janeiro, South America, amounted to \$55,000,000.

THE Emperor of Morocco has had the heads of certain rebels cut off, pickled in salt, and sent to Fez to be exhibited.

New woolen mills are in course of erection at Oregon City, Oregon.

A GALLANT RECORD.—The officers of the Fifth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac are now in session to decide upon the battles which shall be inscribed upon their flag, and it appears they find it no easy task to make a selection, as the regiments comprising the corps have participated in no less than eighty-six general engagements, and no flag can possibly hold them all. What a splendid commentary upon the fighting properties of our armies, and how suggestive of the desperate nature of the war! We venture to say that there never was a corps in any other army that can show such a gallant record as this. —N. Y. Herald, Nov. 11th.

THE LAWS OF UTAH.

No. 10.

The Act concerning "Justifiable killing and the prevention of public offenses" is among the most singular as it is among the most outrageous laws of the Territory. (R. S. p. 203.) If a man, having killed a person, can show that circumstances were sufficient to excite the fears of a reasonable person that the victim intended to commit some act constituting an offense against the party-killing, and that he really acted under the influence of such fears and not in a spirit of revenge, he is judged as having only discharged his duty, and the act of killing is termed "justifiable homicide." Thus a man can have a malice against another, and desiring to have him out of the way, is suddenly seized with "the fears of a reasonable person," that an offense is about to be committed against himself or his family, and straightway he kills his enemy. He then appears in Court, narrates these reasonable fears, and is acquitted of any evil act. A man may be murdered, yet under the provisions of this Act his murderer may escape the punishment due the crime, under the plea that the circumstances were sufficient to excite fears that certain acts would be, or had been, committed.

The idea of authorizing by law the killing of a man upon suspicion that he has committed, or will commit, certain acts—not punishable with death if committed—is as cruel and unjust as it is vile and barbarous.

Whatever may have been the intention of the law making power in passing this Act, the effects of it are precisely as stated, and it is roundly asserted by many residents of Utah that it is for the purpose of shielding from civil process the Danites of the Church who offer up the blood of men as an atonement for their sins by order of the Church authorities. So utterly disgraceful and barbarous is this Act that Governor Harding referred to it in decisive language in his Message of 1862, as follows:

"I call your attention especially to sections 112 and 113 under the title of 'Justifiable killing and the prevention of public offenses.' These provisions are too palpably unjust to stand a day on your statutes. It would be an easy matter for an innocent man to be murdered, and yet under these provisions his murderer could escape under the plea that the circumstances were such as to excite his fears that certain acts either would be done or had been, in which he claimed the immunity of the Statute. If your laws against the offenses therein named are not sufficiently penal, make them so; but to authorize by a public statute the killing of a man upon the mere suspicion that he has committed or will commit certain acts which are less than capital, upon his conviction, after a fair trial, seems to me most cruel and unjust. In China, it is said, that a high mandarin of the 'blue button' may kill with impunity a person suspected of stealing rice, and cut open his stomach to find the evidence of his guilt. In no other instance have I ever been able to find any statute or custom analogous to the one under consideration. No community can adopt the principles contained in that statute without soon becoming (dropping the figure) as a 'whitened sepulcher filled with dead men's bones.' Persons convicted of any crime punishable by death, may, in the discretion of the Court, be either hanged, or shot, or beheaded; or the condemned has the pleasure of choosing the mode of his death from the three methods named, provided the Judge himself does not determine it. (R. S. p. 266.)

THE SKELETON IN THE CANADIAN CLOSET.—The Canadians, who have been harboring and aiding the enemies of this country, have just discovered a foe within their own household. An Eastern correspondent writes:

In the meantime, our Canadian "brethren" are just making the discovery that there is sitting cheek-by-jowl with them, at their own table, a grim skeleton whose presence is anything but pleasant to them. The skeleton appears in the form of the Fenian Brotherhood, concerning whose movements we hear of startling developments at Toronto and elsewhere in the Province. Secreted arms, we are told, have been found, leaders of an alleged conspiracy are being arrested, and there is "existing a painful feeling of insecurity." This is coming down rather hard upon Johnny, just at the time when his liege subjects are so busily occupied in helping rebel refugees to create a "feeling of insecurity" among his neighbors across the line. Why did the Brotherhood select so inopportune a moment for bothering the old gentleman?

RUBY VALLEY.—This valley runs north and south, near the eastern boundary of Nevada, and is large and fertile, having several considerable streams running from the mountains on the west side, also many springs, furnishing water sufficient to irrigate thousands of acres of land, some of which advantages have been made available. Cave Creek is a curiosity, taking its name from a cave, in which it heads, at the foot of a mountain. The entrance to the cave is by a narrow passage through rock, beyond which the cave opens for half a mile, and a large lake is found, in some places thirty feet deep, and interspersed with sand bars. Traces of beaver were found. At the farther end the water flowed from under a partition of rock, and it is intended to explore the region beyond if practicable. Many farms and ranches have been located for forty or fifty miles down the valley. Messrs. Griswold & Woodward are building a large house of "entertainment for man and beast." In Egan Cañon great improvements have been made. Major Egan will soon have lath and shingle shingles to his saw mill, and other mill folks are busy. There is also a good supply of water and grass, and some large farms have been taken up.—Exchange.

THE AMERICANS AHEAD PHYSICALLY.—A surgeon in New York City examined 8,709 recruits for the army, of whom 4,538 were Americans, 1,964 Irish, 1,453 Germans, 315 English and Scotch, 135 French, and 545 belonging to 25 other nations. He made a strict examination to determine whether there was any foundation for the frequent affirmation of the English journals that the physical man in America was deteriorating. The Americans in New York City were of course not above the average of Americans physically, yet his examination puts them ahead. In stature the American born ranked the highest, the English next, the Irish next, the Germans next, and the French last. In regard to their physical conformation, he divided the recruits into four classes, and found the Americans to possess the highest rate of prime physique. Of American born recruits, 47.5 per cent, and the Irish 35 per cent. He arrived at the conclusion that no race can show a larger proportion of osseous and muscular development; and he ascribes it not to race, but to the diffused blessings of meat and drink.

THE Italian papers give an account of a terrible tragedy in Turin. Two lovers, finding an obstacle to their union, resolved to sacrifice themselves. The young man wrote a letter to his mother, and a letter to his sweetheart Rosita, and then blew out his brains. Rosita determined to share her lover's fate. Her family entreated her to be calm; she seemed to yield to their prayer, but a day afterwards contrived to be alone, and then putting a pistol to her heart she instantly ended life. Her mother hastened to her daughter the moment she heard the pistol report. At the sight of her bleeding, dying child, the poor woman's senses were left from her by emotion, and she is now in a mad house. Rosita's young sister was so struck by this tragic scene, she attempted to leap headforemost from the window, and was with the utmost difficulty restrained.

UNBONNETING THE LADIES.—At a Paris theater all ladies are required to take off their bonnets. This proviso has been found necessary, since, owing to the present fashion prevailing in that article of female attire, it is almost impossible for persons sitting behind a lady with her bonnet on to see what is going on forward on the stage. The end has been attained by placing printed bills about the theatre, containing the following announcement: "All young and handsome ladies are politely requested to take off their bonnets. All others may keep them on."

AN engineer officer says that Sheridan's command has captured, in the Valley, one mile and thirty-two yards of artillery—averaging about two pieces per day since the campaign commenced. About as fast as the enemy can make them.

CONSOLING.—A Democratic paper consoles itself as follows: It is no shame to belong to the minority. Noah and his family were in the minority, while the vast majority went to destruction, pretty much as they are going now.

ITS LOSSES.—The California Battalion, in a Massachusetts regiment, has lost twenty-three in killed, twenty-six wounded and ten taken prisoners by the enemy.

Local Matters.

THE "Union Varieties" on Monday evening last, played to a full house, considering the inclemency of the weather. Their songs, dances, burlesques, etc., were done well. Billy Sheppard exceeded all his previous attempts to please, which of course resulted in bringing down the house. This troupe, thus far, have exceeded the expectations of every one who has witnessed their performances, and everything denotes a continuance of their wit and fun.

THERE are many threats and execrations raised at a distance about the VEDETTE, and why is it? Do the palpable truths expressed in its columns grate harshly on the ears of the High Priests below the bench?

THE Good Templars, after defraying all the expenses incurred on account of their late "Christmas Eve Ball," have deposited in the Treasury of the Lodge the sum of forty-five dollars as the net proceeds.

THE Dashways of Camp Douglas are making arrangements for a Grand Ball on the 29th of January, next, the anniversary of the battle of Bear River.

JOHN GILBERT KEYS found his saddle in the possession of the thieves who were a day or two ago sentenced to the penitentiary. You're in luck, Johnny.

Snow fell at Camp Douglas on Monday night to the depth of sixteen inches. Good sleighing will soon be enjoyed herabouts.

PRICE OF GOLD.

COIN—200.
Dust—Virginia \$35; Boise \$29.

CITIZENSHIP.—In answer to the question of a correspondent, "Can a Chinaman become a citizen of the United States?" the *Call* answers, "There is nothing in the Federal Constitution prohibiting Mongolians from becoming citizens." From this reply that paper leaves it to be inferred that a Chinaman can become a citizen. Congress, according to the Constitution, has full power to make naturalization laws. All laws on the subject say that a foreigner, to become a citizen, must be a "white person." The term "white" has, time and again, been decided to apply only to members of the Caucasian family, hence a Mongolian cannot become a citizen.—*Sac. Bee.*

NEGRO MINSTRELS.—The New York Herald has a long article on negro minstrelsy, which closes as follows: "There are probably over five hundred men constantly engaged in the minstrel profession in this country. Their besetting sin is intemperance; though of course there are many of them who are quite free from this habit, and are in private life real gentlemen. In all parts of the country negro minstrelsy is finding its way, and in towns and cities where the scientific lecturer, the panorama, or the concert troupe draw scanty audiences, there is always a large crowd of noisy and delighted patrons to attend and enjoy the negro minstrel's performances."

VIRTUALLY EXEMPTED.—Recently three Catholic priests were drafted in St. Louis to serve in the army. In relation to them, the Provost Marshal General issued an order which it is claimed virtually exempts priests from the draft.

LUCKY COMPANY.—The Grass Valley National says the lead of the Lucky Company is worked by six owners and pays \$18,000 per month clear profit. Up to the time of the discovery of this lead the owners were all poor men.

THERE is a girl in Maine, twelve years old, who weighs two hundred and sixty pounds, measures fifty-four inches around her waist, and is only forty-five inches in height. Her name is Bartlett.

CALL AT WALKER BRO'S

—FOR—
French and English Merinos,
Alpaca Lustres,

—AND—
Mohairs,
Cobourgs,
Poplins,
Alcetas,
Grenadines,
Eccossais,

ALL WOOL REPS,
Fine Black Silks and Gingham,
of all qualities,

AMERICAN & FRENCH DELAINES,
Jaconett, Swiss, Book, Dotted and
Barred Muslins,

Victoria and Bishops Lawns.
The above line complete in every style.

Bleached and Unbleached Table,
Damasks,

French Broadcloths and Cassi-
meres,

All Wool French Shawls,
a beautiful selection.

Flowers, Ruches, Bonnet, Taffeta
and Velvet Ribbons,

French Corsets, Cambric Handker-
chiefs, Hair Nets, Embroidered
and Linen Collars, Fancy
Dress Trimmings,

PERFUMERY and STATIONERY,
Shakspeare's and other Dramatic
Works, Fancy Albums, and a
great variety of Books suitable
for Christmas and New
Years' Presents.

Also, Wilson's Complete Series of
School Books.

A very heavy stock of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

China, Queens and Tin-Ware,
CUTLERY,

Miners' and Carpenters' Tools,
of every description.

Groceries
of finest quality, and

CANDIES
in great variety.

dec24tf WALKER BRO'S.

A DESIRABLE THING.

A WELL MADE BOOT OR SHOE THAT
combines ease and comfort with that ele-
gance and gracefulness so sought for and ad-
mired by persons of good taste and sound judg-
ment, can always be obtained at a REASONABLE
PRICE, by engaging the services of

MR. DAVID PUDNEY,
At the Josephite Missionary House, 12th
Ward,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Ladies and Gentlemen, so desiring, will be
waited upon at their residences.
Orders from Camp Douglas respectfully so-
lited. dec24tf

HURRAH
FOR THE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!!

LEES & SHOEBRIDGE,
Main Street,

SALT LAKE CITY,
Have just received from the East and opened
a Splendid Stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Embracing a full Stock of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Spices, Oysters,
Fruit, Candies,

CHEWING & SMOKING TOBACCO,
CIGARS, FANCY PIPES,

Palm, German, Castile & Fancy Soap,
Notions, Dye Stuffs, Boots,
Shoes, Hats,

STATIONERY, JEWELRY, ETC.

—ALSO—
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NAILS.

N. B.—The Provision and General Out-
fitting Business will be conducted at the old
stand of S. J. LEES, by the new firm. dec-1m

WASHINGTON SALOON,
1st South Temple st., opposite the Theater,
SALT LAKE CITY.

Finest Wines, Liquors, and Cigars,
Always on hand.

dec24tf G. MOORE, Proprietor.

UNION VARIETIES
WILL perform at the CAMP THEATER each
Monday and Thursday evenings, until
further notice, with a change of programme
each night. dec18-4f

ROSENBAUM & KAHN

Respectfully announce to the residents of the
Territory, that they have just received from the

EASTERN MARKET,

an entire new stock of

Merchandise,

Which they offer for Sale at their Old Stand, on

EAST TEMPLE STREET.

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH
MERINOS,

POPLINS, LAWNS, MOHAIRS,

MOZAMBIQUES, PLAIN AND FAN-
CY DELAINES,

PRINTS, DENIMS, HICKORYS,

CHECKS, SHEETINGS, LINSEYS,
FLANNELS,

and a variety of New Styles

WOOLEN HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS

—and—

DOUBLE SHAWLS.

GROCERIES

Of the Finest:

Tea,

Sugar,

Coffee,

Spices,

Dye Stuffs, etc.

Also, a Splendid Stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes,

Gents' Ready Made

Clothing & Furnishing Goods

MILITARY CLOTH,

Hardware, Queensware, Stationary

Cigars,

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

etc., etc., etc.

dec24tf ROSENBAUM & KAHN.

G. Rosenbaum, L. Newman,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY

MEAT MARKET.

ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE PUBLIC THAT

THEY HAVE

Now Opened

THE

LARGEST MEAT STALL IN THE CITY,

Choicest Meats

Will Always be on Hand:

BEEF,

PORK,

MUTTON,

VEAL,

LAMB,

PORK SAUSAGE, HEAD CHEESE,

LIVER SAUSAGE,

CORNEBEEF,

CORNEBEEF,

PICKLED TONGUE,

TRIPE,

BREASTS,

SWEET BREADS,

And, everything in the Business.

THE patronage of the Public is respectfully

solicited for this establishment.

Every effort will be made to gratify the wishes

of customers, and orders sent by the young will

have the same prompt attention.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

N. B.—Purchasers will have

their Meats sent to any part

of the City

FREE OF CHARGE!

ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN.

Nov. 18th, 1894.

CITY BAKERY.

THE undersigned beg most respectfully to

announce to the public of

SALT LAKE CITY & UTAH

TERRITORY,

that they have opened, on Main Street, opposite

the Salt Lake House, an

EXTENSIVE BAKERY,

where at all times may be found a full assort-

ment of

Pastry and Cakes of all Kinds,

among which are the following:

FRUIT CAKES,

FOUND, do.

CHRISTMAS, do.

WASHINGTON, do.

BOSTON GREEN, do.

JELLY, do.

JELLY ROLLS,

and a large stock of

CANDIES,

NUTS,

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, etc.,

to which they invite the attention of all.

dec20-4f

HEADBURN & CO.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!!

ELLIS & BROTHERS

Have just received a full and complete assort-

ment of

General Merchandise,

consisting in part of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS IN VARIETY,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats,

Embroideries of all descriptions,

Cassimere and Berage Shawls,

Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes,

Yankee Notions, etc., etc.

Also, a full assortment of Gentlemen's

Ready Made Clothing,

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Hats and Caps of all prices and qualities,

Boots and shoes of the best manufacture,

California blankets of varied shades,

Straw matting, Window shades, etc.

And a full and complete assortment of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

Rope of all sizes, Glass and Queens

ware, Stationery and Blank

Books, Dye Stuffs, etc.,

All of which we offer for sale, wholesale and

retail, at prices cheaper than the cheapest, tak-

ing as our motto.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

One of our firm residing in the market city,

our facilities are such that we shall constantly

be in receipt of new goods, which we will en-

deavor always to purchase with an eye open to

the requirements and to the advantage of this

community.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and

we assure you that you will be satisfied.

Polliteness, strict attention, and Accommoda-

tion to Customers, will always be the order of

the day.

All kinds of Produce taken in

exchange for Goods.

* Our place of business is on the west side of

East Temple street, (Main street.)

dec24f

ELLIS & BROTHERS.

CALIFORNIA HOUSE.

State Street, Salt Lake City.

One and a-half blocks south of Theater.

THE subscriber having leased, re-modeled and

stated up in good style the house of E. M.

Cast, is now fully prepared to accommodate any

number of guests with first class

Boarding and Lodging.

The table will be always supplied with the

best the market affords.

2500 Elegant rooms, clean and comfortable

beds, etc.

McMASTERS & MASON,

Proprietors.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

THIS LARGE AND EXCELLENT HOTEL HAS

BEEN open so long to the public, that it is

unnecessary for the proprietor to give it any

recommendation, except that it has lately been

re-modeled and re-fitted with extensive addi-

tions, has First Class accommodations, good,

clean Beds, and Tables supplied with the

BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

In connection with the House is a BAR always

furnished with the choicest brands of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

nov14f

F. LITTLE, Proprietor.

HADLEY & MINER,

Auction and Commission Merchants

Main Street, No. 6, below 2d South Tem-

ple street.

All kinds of Merchandise and Stock taken and

Sold on Commission.

Stock Sales at 10 A. M. Regular Sales every

evening at 8 1/2 o'clock.

dec18-4m

MERRIAM'S SUBMARINE VESSEL.—A correspondent who has been down in the submarine vessel recently invented and manufactured in this city, by S. S. Merriam, and just tested by himself and the Government, near New York, sends us the following account of his experiences: "Entering the singular vessel from the top, the door was closed and the order, 'Men to your places' given to the little crew, who promptly obeyed. When everything was ready Mr. Merriam turned some valves and the compressed air came hissing in, producing an unpleasant sensation upon the drum of the ears, of which one was at once relieved by inspiring and swallowing. The vessel seemed perfectly under control, for we stopped when half way down to the bottom, and raised the door on the bottom of the boat, but the air inside of course prevented any water from coming in, even enough to wet the soles of our feet. One of the crew from your city improved the opportunity to dive out and come up on the surface of the water, much to the astonishment of the spectators on the bank. He afterwards returned and entered the vessel from the bottom, when the door was closed, another and heavier rush of compressed air came in, and we were on the bed of the river, twenty odd feet under water, this distance requiring an additional pressure to resist the water with the door open. We could stand on the bottom of the river and not wet our feet, and at that distance under water, could easily see to read by the light that came in at the glass windows. Bells ringing on the outside were also heard distinctly. To return to the rest of the outside world only a few strokes of the pumps were necessary; the air rushed out of the bottom and the boat was quickly on the surface of the water. We moved with a propeller easily under as well as upon the water, and in all respects the vessel worked so complete that its success is undoubted."—*Springfield Republican*.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Last night, while the schooner Ontario, of Rockland, Me., was passing through the Sound, off Montauk, she sprung a leak, and in twenty minutes after she foundered and went down, carrying with her four of her crew. Her captain and principal owner, J. I. Jameson, and one seaman, succeeded in getting into the rigging, and climbed to the topmast head, where they remained until the steamer Empire State came along, when by their shouts they arrested the attention of Captain Brayton, who immediately stopped his steamer and sent the boat, under command of the chief mate, James Johnson, and took them off and brought them on board the steamer, where they were kindly cared for. A subscription was started on board the boat, and about one hundred dollars were raised for them, to which some of the Masons of this city have added fifty more.—*Boston Journal*, Oct. 28th

COL. JOS. P. COLLINS, of the 29th Indiana regiment—a nephew of Dr. James S. Collins of Chicago—has recently died in Atlanta. This is the seventieth male relative Dr. Collins has been called on to part with by the casualties of this war—an extraordinary fatality to be visited upon a family circle.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

Best value to be had in this city. Goods open their

NEW STORE,

Overland Stage Line Office,

Where they will offer for sale, one of the

Largest

And

Best

Assorted

STOCK

MERCHANDISE

Ever brought to this City.

We shall have

Everything that is to be Found,

FIRST CLASS STORE.

We shall also keep the store we now occupy

Where we will always have on hand a

Fine and Well

ASSORTED STOCK

Clothing and Furnishing

Goods.

Liberal Deduction Made

COUNTRY DEALERS.

Flour, Grain and other Produce taken, for which the regular prices will be allowed.

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

GILBERT & SONS,

Main Street, next to Salt Lake House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in

Groceries,

Provisions,

Clothing,

Hardware,

Crockery,

Glassware,

Stationery,

School Books,

All kinds Preserves, Pie and Can Fruits.

Coats,

Pants,

Vests,

Hats,

Caps,

Boots,

Shoes,

Gloves,

Handkerchiefs,

And a Splendid Assortment of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a Large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

Silks,

Lawns,

Cambrics,

Calicoes,

Cheeks,

Chambrays,

Flannels,

Shawls,

Ribbons,

Laces,

Hose,

And a well selected assortment of

Fancy, and Toilet Articles,

Such as

Hair Brushes,

Tooth Brushes,

Flesh Brushes,

Nail Brushes,

Coarse and

Fine Combs,

And a Choice Selection of

Femades and Perfumeries.

Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Remember the place, next door to the Salt Lake House, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

GILBERT & SONS.

FREIGHT TO THE MINES!

FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!

Freight to Bannack City!

Freight to Boise City!

Freight to Idaho City!

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any

amount of Transportation, for

ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,

Either by

Mule or Ox Teams,

To the above, or other points, with

Safety and Dispatch,

And upon

REASONABLE TERMS.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first

door south of Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 24, 1864.

MULES.

I have Fifty Head of

Large, Young, and Well Broke

AMERICAN MULES,

Which I will exchange for

WHEAT,

BARLEY,

OATS,

FLOUR

OR HAY.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first

door south of Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 24, 1864.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

NEW HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

Atlantic and Pacific States.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY,

To and from Atchison, Kansas, Nebraska City

and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake

City.

Coaches for Atchison and Nebraska City leave

every morning at ten o'clock.

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE, ATCHISON and NE-

BRASKA CITY.

In charge of the most Competent and Trust-

worthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES.

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express mat-

ter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City,

Montana, via East Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake

City, via Boise City, West Bannack.

Time to Denver, 5 days.

Time to Atchison & Nebraska City, 15

days. JO. S. ROBINSON, Agent.

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.

TO VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. TER., IN FIVE DAYS.

The Overland Mail Company, carrying the

United States Mail

FROM

Salt Lake to Virginia City, N. T.

Forms in connection with the Overland Stage

East, and the Pioneer Stage Co., West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

Atchison, Kansas, and Placer-

ville, California.

And a perfect line of communication between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this line are

Neat and Commodious.

And special attention is paid to the comfort and

convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

Salt Lake City to Virginia N. T.

Is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS.

Thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placer-

ville, Sacramento and San Francisco,

making the through trip

INSIDE OF SEVEN DAYS

Coach's Leave Salt Lake City,

EVERY DAY.

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

M. S. HUNFIELD, Agent.

Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1864.